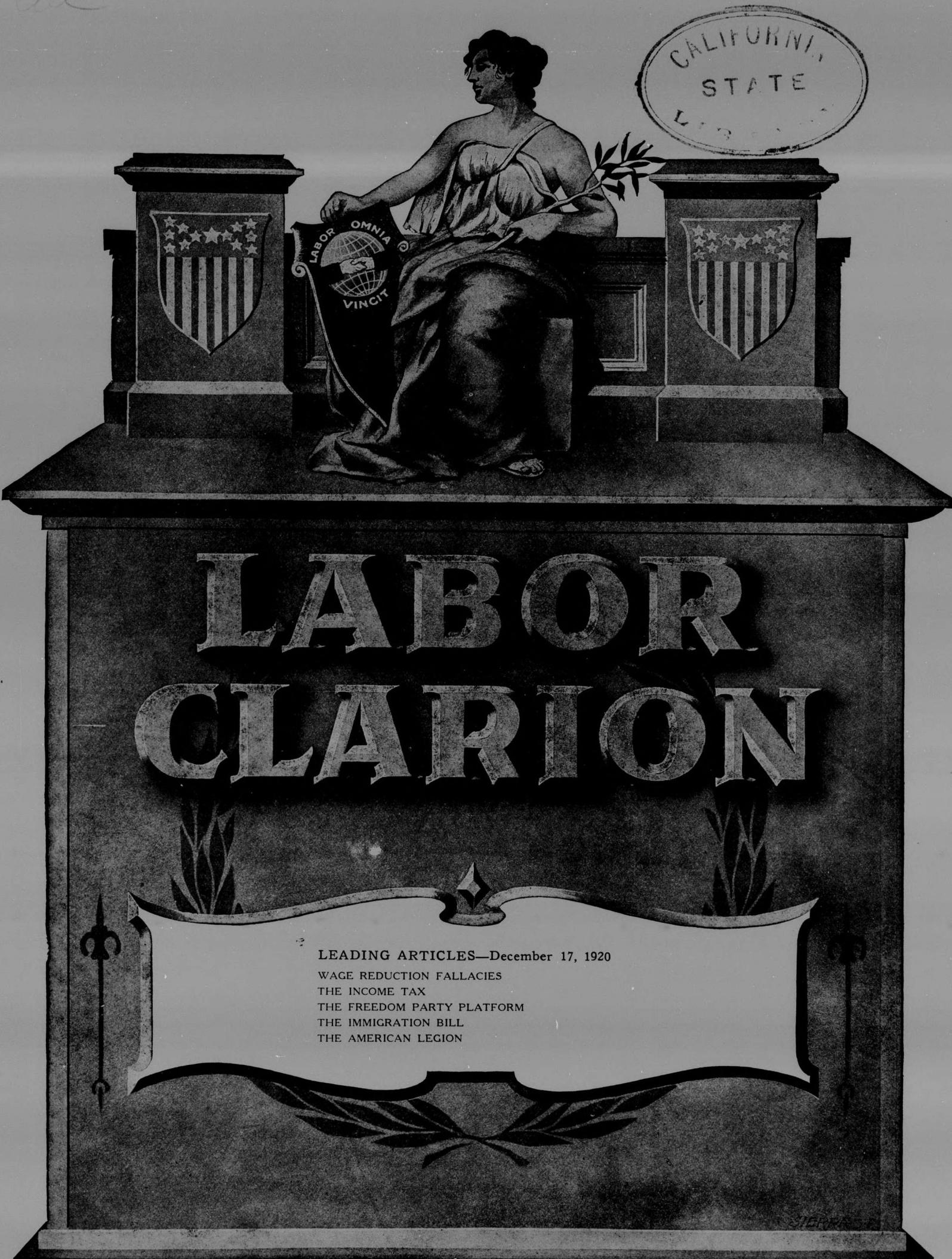


*Carl*



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

# CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR THE MEN FOLKS



Make Johnson's your headquarters for Christmas Gifts in Men's Apparel. Give him something he needs. Select a shirt for him. We have a large and varied assortment of shirts from \$2.50 to \$15.00, comprising all the nicest materials — percales, madras, silk striped madras, fiber silks and real silks.

## CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

Bath Robes  
Smoking Jackets  
Silk Neckwear  
Pajamas  
Suspenders  
Flannel Shirts  
Etc.

**JOHNSON'S**  
25-54-56 MISSION ST., Opp. Wigwam Theatre

## Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 339—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.  
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.  
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chausseurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemens—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horseshoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

# Hale's GOOD GOODS

*Market at Fifth  
San Francisco*

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemens No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Teamsters No. 55—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Topographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangels Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.  
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday, 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Peter McCarthy, 701 Paris.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1920

No. 46

## Wage Reduction Fallacies

By C. L. Baine

To hear some employing interests talk one would think they believe that the only thing needed to set all the wheels of industry in full motion would be a reduction of wages all around. We regret to say that some shoe manufacturers seem to share this view, although we must in fairness record the fact that a far larger number of them are opposed to wage reduction policies at this time.

There are some employers who realize that it is the wages of labor that consume the product of industries. When wages are low, consumption is low. Lack of wages or low wages destroy the market for ordinary or staple commodities. For example, the prolonged depression in industry has reduced the movement of both freight and passengers on railroads. Next comes a general laying off of railroad workers. It is the same thing as idleness of shoe workers when there are no shoes to make.

When railroad men are idle they purchase less and so help to reduce the volume of business for railroads to handle. Likewise, when shoe workers are idle, they consume less of the products of other industries, and so the idle workers in these other industries are able to buy less shoes.

Just how this lack of consumption is to be remedied by still further reducing the purchasing power of the masses of the people by wholesale reductions of wages, the advocates of such policy do not explain. They begin and end with the bold declaration that wages must be reduced. The few shoe manufacturers who declare for that policy are no better at explaining it than are similar minded employers in other trades.

Since the year 1914, the wages of shoe workers in the United States and in Canada have advanced not more than an average of 55 per cent. During that same period of time, the cost of living has advanced 101 per cent in the United States and 117 per cent in Canada. Now that extortionate prices have begun to decline in wholesale markets and are just beginning to be reflected in some retail stores, a few shortsighted employers want to reduce the wages of shoe workers about 20 per cent.

In Massachusetts there is a commission on the necessities of life. That commission says that in September, 1920, the cost of living actually increased 2 per cent. For the month of October, 1920, it reports a decrease of 2 per cent. The workers of Massachusetts then would be at the same cost of living November 1, 1920, as they were on September 1, 1920, or at the very peak of the high cost of living, or just turning the peak, just as one prefers to view it.

There are many things in which there is no reduction in sight. We have heard of no reductions in house rents. Milk remains at the highest price. Eggs are higher than ever before. Reductions are reported in the wholesale price of flour, but they have not reached the consumer. The worker pays more to get from his home to his work and there are no signs of reducing this cost.

We hear of markdown sales of clothing but even the reduced prices look twice as high as

the same grades were priced six years ago. If any of us are ill, we find that doctors' fees are increased and we have not heard of any movement to reduce the wages of doctors, nor of undertakers. It costs more to live, to be sick, and to be buried when any of us die.

And still some embrace the fallacy that a reduction in wages of shoe workers is now in order. Having in mind that certain fundamental expenses in the cost of living are higher than ever before known and bid fair not to be reduced, such as high transportation costs of persons and products, house rents, fuel, professional services, etc., the fact remains that if wages are reduced, the amount left for purchase of ordinary commodities will be less than it was before the war. If not actually less in dollars it will be far less in purchasing power because no one can imagine that general commodity prices will be anything but considerably higher than the pre-war level. Increased transportation charges will alone insure that condition.

The most foolish of the fallacies as to wage reduction is the idea that the shoe workers will accept such, or that employers are in any position of vastly superior strength. We wish to speak of these matters in calmness and in fairness, without any bitterness or misunderstanding. We understand that many concerns have suffered large losses through cancellations and returns, and through shrinkage in inventories. Application has been made for readjustment of income tax to the Federal Government on the ground that to complete the payment of last year's income tax would mean to impair present capital.

It is even said that these losses and shrinkages are in some cases so severe as to wipe out all profits in the years of 1918 and 1919, on which income and excess profit taxes were computed and paid. Banks are said to be heavy holders of shoe trade loans and are anxiously waiting for business to start up so their customers can recover through business activity what they have lost in cancellations and shrinkages in inventories.

On labor's side, we do not wish to boast of our strength. We are not stronger than we could wish, but we are stronger than we ever were before. We have more members and greater financial resources. If a fight should come over attempted reductions in wages, we are probably strong enough to make some business for bankruptcy courts before the battle is over.

We confess that we do not know why shoemakers should accept reductions in wages under present conditions, nor how employers can compel acceptance of such reductions if the shoemakers are opposed to them. Neither do we understand how banks can afford to lend money for wage reduction fights at a time when loans for legitimate business are being curtailed, or when a revival of normal business activity is needed to save the commercial life of perhaps hundreds of concerns.

It has not been the policy of this union, either during or since the war, to try to take any undue advantage of the unusual conditions that have existed. Every advance we have secured has been obtained either by mutual agreement or by arbitration. We have adhered to our arbitration contracts and policy, and we now expect a simi-

lar spirit of fair play from the employers. The decision rests with them. If they decide that they prefer to play the "catch-as-catch-can" game of twenty years ago, we will be compelled to play that game with them.

With all due modesty we may say that we are better equipped for "catch-as-catch-can" methods than we were twenty years ago. During the years of rational relations, through arbitration, we have accumulated experience, some knowledge, members, and money. Manufacturers who have dealt with us have also prospered. Both sides can waste their assets in a fight if either one so decides. We know that if we quarrel we both lose, therefore, the decision must rest with the manufacturers.

### ANTIS FORCED TO QUIT.

Beaumont was one of the first cities in Texas to start the present non-union shop movement that employers call "the American plan." Organized electricians were forced on the street, and their return to the shop of the largest contractor shows how the antis work.

The firm informed the union that if it included its rules in a union contract, and filed same with the firm, the firm would accept same, but could not sign it because of an agreement with the non-union crowd.

The union complied with the request, but before the men returned to work the non-unionists heard of the arrangement and notified the firm that it could not return the men at an increased wage without losing its forfeit money. The firm was also notified that in the future it would have trouble securing contracts.

The firm then called on the union's officials and made this proposal:

"If you will return all the men to work Monday morning at 8 at the old rate of \$8 a day, one minute after 8 o'clock we will put into effect a scale of \$10 a day."

The men agreed while the antis continue fooling themselves with preachments about "liberty" and the "right to run their own business."

### WANTS BOAST MADE GOOD.

Peter E. Dietz, of the American Academy of Christian Democracy, asks the Cincinnati press why the Chamber of Commerce does not include the public when it prepares a plan to protect the public's interest in industrial disputes.

"As a citizen of Cincinnati, interested in industrial peace—aggressively so—may I not raise my voice in public (since a previous private appeal was denied) to ask the Chamber of Commerce for an open meeting?" say the correspondent.

"May I not again ask, in the light of my 'public rights,' which are confessedly 'paramount,' why the Chamber of Commerce ought not at least consult with the public whose 'best interests' it proposes to 'promote and protect'?

"I cannot be blamed for being just a little suspicious of a powerful organization that undertakes to 'promote and protect my best interests' without even giving me a chance to delegate them formally to it. If this is the 'American plan,' I want to know more about it. And maybe some other Cincinnati citizens feel the same way."

## STEREOTYERS GAIN.

Organized stereotypers have negotiated a new wage agreement with newspapers in Rochester, N. Y. Day rates are increased from \$39 a week to \$41, and night work from \$41 to \$45.

## HUGE OIL DIVIDENDS.

This year Standard Oil has paid dividends of \$115,220,720, a new high record. In the nine years from 1912 to 1920, inclusive, total cash payments to stockholders total \$807,725,565. It is claimed that the present market value of stock dividends increases this to \$1,500,000,000.

**\$2.00 DOWN A WEEK (No Interest) PLACES THIS Large Grafonola IN YOUR HOME IMMEDIATELY EINSELEN MUSIC STORES**

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2577 MISSION STREET, at Twenty-second  
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*Hoyt's*  
THE DOUGHNUT KING

Fifth and Market  
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22nd & Mission  
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There's a Difference

Investigate

Frank G. Bemis  
HIGH CLASS TAILOR

## Christmas Greetings to Labor

Mr. Consumer, support the town and the organizations that support you.

Why preach disorganization? In unity there is strength. Organized production, organized selling, and organized buying is man's greatest asset.

Member of Tailor's Union No. 80, A. F. of L.

Why destroy ancient Rome, when anointment would be a true virtue.

Our Prices, \$55 and up for Suits & Overcoats  
UPSTAIRS

714 MARKET STREET

## THE INCOME TAX.

"Each of the 245 individuals who received an income during 1918 of \$500,000 or more, had on the average an income of \$399,359 left after paying his income tax last year, while the 3,013,816 persons and families having an income of \$1000 to \$3000, had an average of only \$1926 left," says George P. Hampton, managing director of the Farmers' National Council, in an analysis of income tax returns for 1918.

"The 245 persons who had an income of \$500,000 and up to \$50,000,000 therefore had left on the average, 207 times as much income apiece, after paying their income tax last year, as the three million individuals who had incomes of \$1000 to \$3000. Those with incomes of \$3000 or less subject to the income tax, constituted 68.11 per cent of the total number making returns of incomes last year. They, and the eighteen odd million families which in 1918 received less than \$2000, pay vastly more under the income tax law in proportion to their ability to pay, than the richest people in America.

"The 43,037 persons having an income of over \$25,000 in 1918 had an average income of \$63,892, and each of them had left, on the average, after paying their income tax, an income of \$44,141.

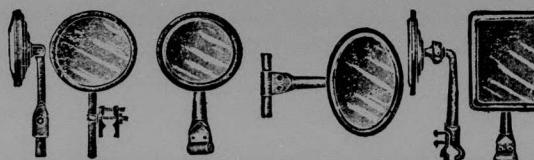
"On the average, only one-eighth of the income in 1918, of all persons reporting incomes of \$1000 to \$2000 was derived from property; while seventenths on the average, of the income of those in receipt of an income of \$500,000 to \$2,000,000 was derived from property, and nearly 96 per cent of the income of those in receipt of \$2,000,000 and over, came from property.

"This analysis of the official figures published by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue," says Hampton, "shows the need for changes in our system of Federal taxation, which will bear less heavily upon those with moderate incomes, insufficient to support a fair-sized family, and levying more of the current cost of the Federal Government and of the war, upon those having unearned incomes, and those who are beneficiaries of special privilege.

"Relatively few farm families had an income of as much as \$2000. In 1916, the last year for which figures are available, less than one-fourth of one per cent of the agriculturists of the country,—farmers, stockraisers, orchardists, etc.—received an income which made them liable to the income tax, although the exemption then was \$3000.

"The exact figures as to the net income of corporations have not yet been made public by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but it is estimated that the total was around \$9,500,000,000 in 1918. In the fiscal year 1919, the total collections from income tax and profit taxes were \$2,600,783,902, and the collections from income tax only \$1,127,721,835, so that only about \$1,473,000,000 was collected from these enormous net profits of corporations."

## XMAS SPECIALS



A rear view Mirror is a great factor for safety in driving.

Our Mirrors are optically true and objects are not distorted in the least. They make excellent and inexpensive presents.

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Western Auto Supply Agency

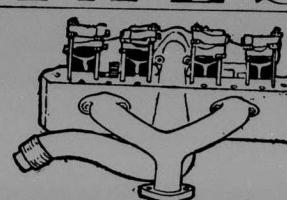
4" Round Convexed Glass....\$0.95

5" Round Convexed Glass.... 1.30

5" Round Bevel Plate Glass 2.80

5x7 Oval Bevel Plate Glass 3.30

5x7 Oblong Bevel Plate Glass 3.45



## ANNOUNCEMENT

We are assembling a Ford engine equipped with the sixteen valve-in-head attachment and counter-balances for demonstration purposes. Watch this space for the date.

Open Saturday Nights  
to 9 o'clock

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Mission at 16<sup>th</sup>  
**GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE**

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DO THE WORK

Can be attached to your kitchen boiler without interfering with your stove. Consult your dealer.

## Pacific Gas &amp; Electric Co.

San Francisco District

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**OPRHEUM.**

Continuing their policy of a new act annually, Florenz Ames and Adelaide Winthrop will arrive here Sunday afternoon with their latest, "Alice in Blunderland," as one of the important acts on next week's Orpheum bill. In this vaudeville brevity, described as a thumbnail revue, Mr. Ames and Miss Winthrop will combine farce and travesty and place both in a song setting. They themselves, are classified the world over as eccentric players. Edith Clasper, billed as the daintiest of dancers, will present her delightful "Love Steps." This young woman is described as among the best disciples of Terpsichore. She has every asset necessary to the successful dancer—appearance, youth, grace, abandon and poetry. In her work she makes the most of these possessions. She will be assisted by two boys, Nelson Snow and Charles Columbus. The offering is handsomely staged and costumed. Herbert Clifton, whose character impersonations are said to be absolutely flawless, will entertain with his travesties of the weaker sex. Several of his best impersonations are features of his number. One of his best is that of the scrub woman. Billy Dale and Bunny Burch will bring back memories of one's first lessons in horsemanship in their original comedy creation "The Riding Master." Dale is the author of the sketch, which deals with the laughable situations attendant upon learning to ride horseback. Pistel and Johnson will bring a breath of old-time minstrelsy in their offering, "The Stranded Minstrels." Their clean, wholesome, joyous picture of human nature, as nature exhibits herself in the colored race is one of the best things of its kind in vaudeville, it is claimed. Walter Ward and Ethel Dooly, a sprightly, well balanced pair, will offer, under the caption, "What We Can Do," a most versatile number consisting of dancing, singing, bicycling and a wonderful exhibition of lariat throwing. Barnes and Freeman, two justly popular funsters, will have as their vehicle "A Pressing Engagement," described as the best melange of songs and dances they have yet assembled. Their style of putting over conversational comedy and song assures plenty of amusement. Bert and Lottie Walton, "The Sunshine Pair," will do a double dance with a budget of amusing yarns. Youth, charm and class are notable characteristics of their work, one of the features of which will be a "flirtation dance." Victor Moore, Emma Littlefield and Company will remain one more week with their revival of "Change Your Act or Back to the Woods."

**NEAR EAST AID.**

An indorsement of the Near East Relief appeal for funds and commendation of individuals and organizations of San Francisco for the support of the drive was made in a resolution adopted by the Labor Council at its last meeting.

At the same meeting Judge Bernard Flood made a personal appeal in behalf of the Boy Scouts of America membership drive and asked that boys of laboring men enlist in the organization.

Other matters that came up for consideration included the adoption of a resolution favoring the appointment of a committee to investigate and report on the proposed purchase of the Spring Valley Water properties by San Francisco. A study of the city picketing ordinance was ordered made by the law and legislative committee.

The labor publicity committee reported the receipt of \$95 this week from various locals to be added to the present "holiday trade boycott fund." This fund is being used to distribute circulars advertising business places branded as unfair to organized labor. Of the money received \$25 was donated by the Retail Shoe Clerks, \$10 by the Sausage Makers' Local No. 203, \$40 by Waiters' Local No. 48, \$10 by Retail Clerks No. 432, and \$10 by Metal Polishers No. 128.

**A CHRISTMAS GIFT.**

Letters have been sent to scores of organizations and business houses throughout the Twelfth Federal Reserve District by Theodore Hardee, director of the Government Savings Organization for that district, asking co-operation in stimulating the use of Government securities, such as Liberty Bonds, Thrift and Savings stamps, and Treasury Savings Certificates as Christmas presents. A similar effort last year resulted in immediate benefits to the Government.

Director Hardee said in his letter:

"It is probably not going too far to say that most Christmas presents are disappointments. Often they have no intrinsic value and bring little pleasure either to the giver or to the recipient. Most people would rather have the money spent for a Christmas present than the present itself.

"Better even than money are the securities of our Government. In the case of Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates they are rock-ribbed investments, backed by the Nation's strength, increasing in value every month and maturing in five years from the first month of the year of purchase at an interest rate of four per cent compounded every three months. Especially in the case of children, presents of Thrift Stamps, Savings Stamps or Treasury Savings Certificates, which are described in the attached folder, are valuable as presents in that they tend to stimulate a desire on the part of the child receiving them to own more and thereby build up the important habit of Thrift and Saving. What one really does when one makes a present of these Thrift securities is to present the recipient with the savings habit, at the same time aiding our Government in its post-war financing.

"You will indeed serve the country well at this time if you will call this matter to the attention of your members at one of their meetings, or in any other way you deem best, at least two weeks before Christmas. Perhaps you may see fit to publish this communication in your house organ or submit it in the form of a circular letter to your membership."

**WAITERS NOMINATE.**

Nominations of the 1921 officers of Waiters' Local No. 30 were completed at the last meeting. The election date was set for January 3, 1921, and \$25 was ordered paid to the strike fund of Hetch Hetchy Miners and Tunnel Workers' Local No. 45. Nominees named are: J. Weinberger, president; Selig Schulberg, first vice-president; Alex Karsten, second vice-president; Hugo Ernst and I. B. Broeckman, secretary-treasurer; William Turner and Stephen Svitanko, business agent; A. Davidson, A. J. Gilron, A. Grossberg and Charles Lardi, trustees; Hugo Ernst, I. B. Broeckman, Harry Le Galla, H. W. Van Dyck, J. Weinberger and T. Kremin for delegates to local joint executive board; Theodore Johnson, H. W. Van Dyck, J. Weinberger, Selig Schulberg, Hugo Ernst, William Turner, I. B. Broeckman, Leo Pilzer, Stephen Svitanko, C. F. Helbig, J. G. Manos, O. W. McGuire and John Fink, delegates to the Labor Council; Harry Le Galla,

Julius Urban, C. Rosencranz, Fred Emery, William Courley, Charles Parsons, Frank Lenz, C. F. Helbig, Joseph Hoegler and M. A. Mikkelsen on the executive board.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.

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**THE FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM.**  
**The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.**  
**By John E. Bennett.**  
(Continued)

**Nature's Method of Preserving Vigor in the Race**

In this preservation of the comely females Nature's object is to secure that intermixture of bloods of the race necessary to the highest vigor. Nature's scheme throughout all life is a movement from the lower to the higher, from the simple to the complex, for the homogeneous to the heterogeneous. Inbreeding in a people produces homogeneity of types, and tends to decline of physical constitutions, highly wrought nervous organizations and mental decay. It is, in other words, against progress. And yet influenced by that introversional disposition which all through the career of the race we find as of the essence of the Protective System groups of peoples, had they been permitted to do so, would never have admitted to their folds the stranger. Whenever and wherever the centripetal action of the Protective System tightens, we observe this. Today we note it in the exclusion from the United States of foreign immigrants, Asiatic and European, one of the arguments used thereto being the claimed injury to "our civilization" by the infiltration of foreign bloods, and the necessity of homogeneity of type among our people in order that our culture might be preserved. Nature does not argue the question with a people unable to understand argument, or for other cause not amenable to reason, so she employs war as an instrument to effect the exogamous marriage. The peoples become intermixed through the seizure in war of the sexually attractive females, and the operation of moving the race from the lower to the higher proceeds.

The Scythian soldier drank the blood of the first man he killed in battle, and the barbaric Indian who slew General Custer at Wounded Knee ate of his throbbing heart. The hatred of the human by the human which war engenders is necessary as a prerequisite to the slaughter. With the emotions so moved any deed of cruelty in the destruction of life of persons of the enemy becomes a gratification. All efforts at so-called humanitarianism introduced into the conduct of war are antagonistic to the principle of war itself. The idea of being kind in war, of conducting it under rules whereby the "rights" of the enemy are respected, that implements of torture in delivering death be banned as "forbidden weapons," such provisions adopted through Hague and other conventions, are in contradistinction to the very institution of war. Prior to the appearance of the book of Grotius in 1625 the idea of mercy in war was unthinkable. Whole populations were ruthlessly put to death by the victor and entire countries were ravished. This was not exceptional, it was the common and general practice. Under the influence, however, of the great rise of culture consequent upon the easing of the economic conditions of the general people, caused first through the reduction of population by the wars and plagues which swept Europe, and then by the opening up of the new hemisphere by Columbus and the route to India by Da Gama, freedom in feeble beginnings started to appear, ultimately showing itself in rising freedom of trade among the nations. This was reflected in a sense of fellowship of men which commencing early in the seventeenth century continued until the beginning of the twentieth century, when free land in the Western Hemisphere having disappeared, the Protective System turned to move society backward.

What was really occurring during these three hundred years was the making of war unpopular, a condition requisite as a preliminary to its effacement. The movement began by hedging and limiting the execution of war. It ended, how-

ever, at the close of the nineteenth century, as expressed by Germany in its "War Book" where war, stripped of the draperies which this and that peace assemblage had spread over it to soften its outlines, was made to stand forth in its true figure. "War," says the "War Book," "is completely ruthless." And the soldier is warned that:

"Since the tendency of thought in the last century was dominated essentially by humanitarian considerations which not infrequently degenerated into sentimentality and flabby emotionalism, there have not been wanting attempts to influence the usages of war in a way which was in fundamental contradiction to the nature of war and its object. By steeping himself in military history an officer will be able to guard himself against excessive humanitarian notions."

The conduct by Germany of the war of 1914 was in strict accord with these principles. Poison gas, the flaring flame, the explosive bullet, the dropping of bombs on cities, the sinking of hospital and passenger ships, the cutting off the heads of captives and the crucifixion of prisoners, showed that war had returned to its true character. And that the return is permanent is abundantly revealed by the preparations for the next war, which must shortly occur if the Protective System be continued, by those nations who all during the World War were vociferously denouncing Germany for her conduct. The United States, Governor Cox on the hustings tells us, has attained the coveted possession of a perfected poison gas which upon being liberated would within two hours "destroy all the inhabitants of a city the size of New York," while England is not behind the achievements of culture in this spectacular procession of death. Major General Ernest Dunlop Swinton, Controller of Inspection of Civil Aviation, British Air Ministry, advises us that we may have great hopes from delivering rays, light the light rays of a search lamp, upon the armies and cities of an enemy. "Ray warfare," he says, "is a virgin field. It was a source of worry to more than one general staff during the late war. It was realized that the first nation whose inventors discovered the military use of rays would wield a weapon before which the world would be compelled to

accept any terms which were imposed upon it."

But with all the slaughter which such satanic contrivance might consummate, General Swinton, for the present at least, seems more impressed with the efficacy of germs. "Germ warfare," he says, "was tried on a small scale in the last war, and its results have apparently been promising. The method of its use thus far has been in the poisoning of water supplies with cholera and typhus germs, and the loosening of dogs inoculated with rabies and women inoculated with syphilis into enemy lines. Here ap-

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parently is a promising beginning from which vast developments are to be hoped for."

Does Hell hold horrors more profound than this! Is there any hole or chamber deep in the nether regions as frightful as this fair earth will be if the Protective System shall be preserved to bear its sway, and the House of Privilege shall continue to lap its spoils from the troughs of butchery! What manner of men are these who coldly and with unshaken speech can tell us of this future—this future for which Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the British General Staff, has counseled the English lads to "keep yourselves fit, so as to be ready for the time that is coming." Shall we permit it to come? Are there in this nation any concerned to stop this thing? Does indifference to sociological law, to the laws of Nature in assemblages of men, still so suffuse us that yet we are shut to reason and will have none of knowledge of the true, sole way that war may be made to pass? that we have only ear for the Privilege cant of a league of nations, and are fixed and firm in the absurd notion that war always was, hence always must be, and that the question of harmony in the human race can never be answered? What insanity for any man to think such thing! to assume for a moment that the human intellect cannot comprehend the scheme of Nature in the relations of men in association, whereby they may co-ordinate their efforts in the great task of subsistence, and pursue their ways in order and in peace, with respectful regard for the equal rights of each other! And yet we find those who wantonly declare that this problem can never be solved; that all the work by thinkers which has been done from the philosophies of Thales to the present hour, all the economics, the civics, the ethics, and now in the light of all the past the crowning work of the true science of sociology brought forth by this author,—that all such must be of no avail, because forsooth the very nature of the problem is one of insolubility; that the labor question can never be settled, and a state of things attained whereby men may work together in industry and each receive his just share of the product. Of what use were sociological science if it could not solve this problem, and how frivolous would be any man who would employ his thought upon it!

(To be continued. Copyrighted 1920, by Emma J. Bennett.)

#### CLERKS No. 432 ELECT.

Officers for the next six months of Retail Clerks' Local No. 432 were elected at the last meeting and the local formulated its campaign to bring about early shopping by San Franciscans. The union urges all men and women to shop before 6 o'clock.

The new officers are: F. M. McKiernan, president; M. H. Cross, first vice-president; A. F. Dobson, second vice-president; Ernst Solomon, recording secretary; Emil Kahn, financial secretary; C. P. Tyhsen, guide; A. A. Harris, guard; C. P. Grace, John Cameron and A. F. Dobson, trustees; C. P. Tyhsen, F. M. McKiernan and J. P. Griffin, delegates to Labor Council, and Emil Kahn, delegate to the Bay Cities Federation of Retail Clerks.



#### DISCERNMENT MANIFESTED.

By Thomas P. Robinson.

In analyzing the final returns from the past general election conviction intervenes that, on the whole, the greatest good to the greatest number of our people was in mind when each citizen cast his vote. Petty politics and selfish narrow interests must have played a very minor part in this serious expression of the great vibrant principle of our accepted democratic form of government. In the main those charter amendments which should have been rejected were rejected, and those that clearly pertained to the advanced welfare and development of our rapidly expanding community were stamped with the seal of approval. But the people were cautious and naturally looked askance at any amendment that might involve increased taxes. The business proposition of making a public utility self-supporting was attractive to the hard-headed citizen, as would be expected.

This feature is evidently what appealed to the seventy odd thousand voters who registered "yes" on amendment 30.

The great unanimity of opinion on the question raised by this amendment can be interpreted in only one way. The daily workers of all classes, business and professional men and women shoppers, school children, theatre-goers, churchgoers, and the public generally have grown impatient and weary over the existing unsatisfactory and limited street car service and propose to buy in the several competing privately-owned lines, paying for them out of their earnings as they accrue, provided a fair price can be agreed upon. The city authorities should find out without further procrastination, what this valuation is so that the voter may be fully advised in advance of the time when he is called upon to accept or reject the proposition at the polls.

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BOSS OF THE ROAD



OVERALLS

# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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Single Copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory. Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1920.

A financial writer in a local paper says engineers generally consider the present methods of refining sugar "the most inefficient and wasteful of our industrial processes." These conditions are rarely discussed by those whose efficiency ideals consist of driving workers at top speed and having them close their work day in an exhausted condition.

We are rather surprised to find this frank confession in an editorial in the Chronicle on Wednesday morning last. "Formerly it was mine owners and the managers of other great industrial enterprises who were most active. They wanted cheap labor. They got it, and wish they had not. Even if the law forbidding importation of contract labor were repealed it is doubtful if industrial managers would now exert themselves. They have seen the folly of it. Large landowners would probably keep it up. They do not seem to care." The labor movement has for twenty years been calling these facts to the attention of the people and urging immigration restriction, but the greedy interests, supported by such publications as the Chronicle, were successful in influencing Congress not to interfere with them in their efforts to flood the country with cheap labor without regard for the character of those coming in. Now the whole Nation is suffering as a consequence of such action.

In the last issue James H. Barry announces suspension of publication of The Star, which he has edited and published for thirty-seven years. The Star has never been a money-maker. In fact Mr. Barry did not produce it with the idea in mind of making money. He started out with the determination to publish an honest, fearless, straightforward paper whether it brought financial returns or not. He early discovered that such a paper was not worth while as an investment, but he never deviated a particle from his original purpose, cheerfully shouldering the losses year after year. For many years we have read every page of The Star and always welcomed it to our exchange table, and it was with a feeling of sharp sorrow that we read the announcement of suspension in the last issue. We hate to see it go and indulge the hope that Mr. Barry will soon find it possible to revive it, for such publications are badly needed in these days of hypocrisy.

# The Immigration Bill

The immigration bill presented to the House by Congressman Johnson of Washington at the opening of the present session of Congress, and which provided for the prohibition of all immigration for a period of two years, was passed by that body on Monday last after having been so amended as to cover but one year and to admit brothers and sisters of foreigners who have become American citizens. The vote was 293 for the bill and 41 against.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where leaders predict it will be defeated. The reason for such predictions concerning the probable action of the Senate are not given.

While the measure is altogether too lenient it will at any rate be an improvement over present conditions.

There are in the United States at the present time somewhere between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 unemployed workers and immigrants are coming in from Europe at the rate of more than 100,000 per month. The labor market is flooded and greedy employers are delighted with the prospect that during the coming year the workers will be at their mercy and forced to accept any conditions proposed by them. Such employers are, very naturally, opposed to any restriction of immigration. They are not concerned with anything but the gathering together of dollars. The future of the nation is a matter not capable of creating any anxiety on their part. They are well aware that we have millions of foreigners and aliens in the country at the present time that have in no sense been assimilated and that it will take at least a generation to Americanize those already here, but in spite of this knowledge they want other millions to be admitted in order to break down American standards of living and thereby aid in the establishing of lower wage rates.

More than a third of our population is already of foreign origin. Most of these people come here and bring with them their native ideas and customs and the determination to force them upon us whether we like them or not, and if allowed to continue to come in here without restrictions, will eventually accomplish their purpose. The way to avoid this possibility is to prohibit immigration until we have absorbed those now here. This can be done in about a generation, as the American born children of foreigners, if brought up in American surroundings, invariably become thoroughly American. If, on the other hand, they are brought up surrounded by foreigners agitating foreign ideas and policies, the work of Americanization is made much more difficult if not impossible. In view of this fact, the interests of the country require that the gates be absolutely closed for from twenty to twenty-five years, when they could again be opened to a liberal extent without great danger to American institutions. As things stand at present, however, there is very real and grave danger and the people of the United States ought to recognize it before it is too late.

Fifteen million men, women and children of all social and economic classifications, representing every nationality in Europe, are fighting for passage to the United States, according to reports submitted by seventeen steamship companies to the Commissioner of Immigration.

Every seaport city and town along the western and southern coasts of Europe, it is stated, is crowded with persons who, in their eagerness to leave for this country, have sold everything they possessed.

It is stated that 5,000,000 Germans and Austrians are ready to sail as soon as these countries make peace with the United States.

It is a pleasant thing to contemplate the United States as a refuge for the oppressed of all lands, but there are other matters to be taken into account not the least of which is the possibility that by making it such we may destroy it entirely and leave the oppressed, as well as ourselves, without any refuge. We must be guided by reason rather than by sentiment in the matter of immigration or the country will be doomed within a few decades. The time to deal with the problem is now, and if we have in the legislative halls at Washington those who are not capable of dealing with the question in intelligent fashion, we should get rid of them at the very earliest possible time.

**FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS**

The news daily carries stories of wage reductions in unorganized establishments. Though with the exception of real estate wages are always the last thing to increase when the market has an upward tendency the unorganized worker is invariably forced to accept decreased wages before the cost of living has been greatly reduced. There is absolutely no justice in such a condition of affairs, but it is due to lack of intelligence and courage on the part of the poor dupes who fail to organize for their own protection. The organized workers refuse to accept reductions and will fight any attempt on the part of unreasonable employers to force them so to do.

We have never been able to understand why any representative of the people in the National Congress could favor the measure enacted into law when the Esch-Cummins bill passed. It subsidized the railroads from the public treasury and established a most dangerous precedent, the full purport of which has not been appreciated by any great proportion of our citizens. By this act the Government has authorized and encouraged reckless mismanagement, waste and graft free of the natural penalties that should follow such conduct. It frees the railroads of the ordinary business hazards and guarantees them profits without the necessity of striving for them or by their service deserving them. Such a guarantee cannot possibly be healthy, because after all, the necessity to hustle, to strive and to struggle for success is the very greatest of all spurs to progress. Relieve the average individual of the urge of necessity and ambition is stifled and progress retarded. This is just as true of corporations, because these institutions are guided and governed by individuals. If the American people fully understood just what the Esch-Cummins law is doing for them, or to them, they would soon compel its repeal.

Mayor Rolph says that it will be necessary for those he nominates for members of the Board of Education next September to make a campaign for election. If the Mayor does what he should do in conformity with the decision of the people at the November election there will be no necessity for any candidate making a campaign. The new school law should be given a fair chance to demonstrate its value by being inaugurated by those friendly to it and not by those who opposed it. If the Mayor nominates seven individuals known to be friendly to the law there will be no doubt whatever of their approval by the people if they are citizens of character and respectability. If, however, he proposes to foist the members of the present board upon the people, persons who bitterly opposed the adoption of Charter Amendment No. 37, then, of course, a campaign will be necessary, and they will be defeated in spite of any campaign they can make. It is the duty of the Mayor to follow the mandate of the people by naming persons who are friendly to the new law to carry it out. He also insinuates that an attempt will be made to persuade the Legislature not to ratify the amendment which a majority of the people of San Francisco voted for. The Legislature has always ratified without question any amendment adopted by the people. That is what a city charter is for, to give the people the right to govern themselves, and there is no reason whatever why the Legislature should refuse to approve any such amendment, thus taking away from the people of the city the right to make their own laws. It is unthinkable that the Legislature will do anything of the kind at the behest of anybody.

**WIT AT RANDOM**

No bets, no debts, no regrets.—Columbus Dispatch.

Efficiency Expert—"I am very gratified to see how many new men you have taken on since I installed my system."

"Yes, I hired 'em to take care of the system."—Judge.

"There are no more enterprising young men. Why, I remember when it was a common thing for a young man to start out as a clerk and in a few years own the business."

"Yes, but cash-registers have been invented since."—Virginia Reel.

"Aren't you afraid America will become isolated?"

"Not if us farmers keep raisin' things the world needs," answered Farmer Corntosse. "The feller that rings the dinner-bell never runs much risk of bein' lonesome."—Washington Star.

Her Daughter—Mama, you know that phonograph record that you had made of your voice?

Mrs. Henpeck—Yes.

Her Daughter—Well, whenever you're away, pa puts it on the machine and sasses it something awful.—Judge.

Mrs. Sims—What are you doing with that string tied around your finger?

Mr. Sims—You put it there to make me remember to mail a letter for you.

Mrs. Sims—Well, did you do it?

Mr. Sims—No, my dear, you forgot to give it to me.—The American Legion Weekly.

Rastus had indulged in a dice game that had ended in a free-for-all cutting scrape. "Why didn't you run away when you saw trouble coming?" one of Rastus' white acquaintances inquired.

"Boss, Ah did run away," asserted Rastus.

"Then you didn't run fast enough, I take it," said the acquaintance.

"Yes, sah, I done run fast enough, too," insisted Rastus. "De trouble was Ah didn't sta' soon enough!"

Pugley (with newspaper)—Mercy! Here's a health talk headed "How to Refine the Skin of the Nose." I say it will appeal to friend wife.

Mrs. Pugsley—Not nearly so much as would an article headed "How to Iron a Rough Neck."—Buffalo Express.

Heck—You say you never had any domestic squabbles; how do you avoid them?

Peck—Well, you see, immediately after we were married my wife and I came to an understanding. She said: "Now, Henry, we must neither of us be selfish and always try to run things. We must make mutual concessions. I propose that when we agree on any matter you are to have your own way, and when we disagree I am to have my way. Then we shall get along nicely." And we have.—Boston Transcript.

At a suburban movie show the following notice was thrown on the screen during the performance:

"Lost—Between road and this theatre, a purse containing \$20. Finder rewarded."

Almost immediately a simple looking man presented himself at the booking office.

"It's found," he said.

The manager was brought.

"Have you got it?" he asked.

"Oh, no," came the reply, "but I've just come along that way and it wasn't there, so it's found."

**MISCELLANEOUS****GET ON THE JOB.**

By Berton Braley.

They sat around the loaded board,

A group of fat and flabby gents,

Absorbing viands by the cord

At quite a staggering expense,

The while they raged with ire intense

(Though some of them would almost sob)

Crying aloud in great offense,

"The workman isn't on the job!"

Three hours they sat, and roundly scored

The toiler with a vim immense,

Viewed with alarm and much deplored

What they called labor's truculence;

Not in their life's experience

With hard grim toil did they hob-nob,

Yet much they fume, while none dissents,

"The workman isn't on the job."

So they despaired and so they roared

According to their different bents,

Their business, for the time ignored

(Most of them lived upon their rents)

Loafing they were, at all events,

Although they kept the air athrob

With various proofs to evidence,

"The workman isn't on the job."

**THEN AND NOW.**

"Peace on Earth, good-will to men,"

Our Saviour's words in days of old,

I wonder, as I wield this pen,

What change occurred since that was told.

The Golden Rule is out of date,

No longer Christian spirit lives

To rob his brother seems, of late,

The thing for him who takes—not gives.

Our Christians (?) beat their brothers down,

No Christian doctrine holds their hand

This Christmastide o'er wild and town

The fear of want stalks through the land.

Reduce, retrench, now fills the ear,

The standards we have striven to raise.

The sanctimonious profiteer

Demands—is given—his meed of praise.

With twenty thousand new-made rich

From gaping wounds and scarce-healed scars,

What chance have we to find some niche

To hide in from fierce labor wars?

—Jim Bishop, Eureka Cooks and Waiters, 220.

**FERRYBOATMEN'S UNION.**

Next year's officers of Ferryboatmen's Union of California were elected at a recent meeting and a report made of the union's last year's progress and present activities in organization work. During the past year the membership increased from 600 to 900 members. Every ferryboat in San Francisco bay and tributary waters was reported as 100 per cent organized, with present activity centered in organizing a stewards' department on various ferryboats plying the bay.

A branch of the union has a membership which operates barges at Stockton on the San Joaquin river, numbering about 200 men.

Officers elected at the last meeting include: Henry Behrend, president; Fred P. Kinney, first vice-president; A. G. Malone, second vice-president; Vincent Brenick, financial secretary and treasurer; C. W. Deal, corresponding secretary and business manager; F. J. Leonard, patrolman; C. Howard, L. E. Lee, Frank Stein, C. C. Kennedy and George Doerr, board of trustees.

**THE AMERICAN LEGION.**

Self-explanatory correspondence between F. W. Galbraith, Jr., National Commander of the American Legion, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, clarifying the attitude of the respective organizations toward each other and embodying discussion, by the official spokesman of each of issues and incidents concerning which there has been in the past certain misunderstanding in different parts of the United States.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 2, 1920.  
Samuel Gompers, President,  
The American Federation of Labor,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gompers: I have before me your letter of August 24th addressed to my predecessor in office and dealing with certain reports which you have received that members of the American Legion were improperly participating in certain political activities in the State of Kansas. It is a matter of regret that it has been impossible to reply earlier to this letter, but it was necessary that I fully inform myself before attempting to discuss the situation with you.

As a result of an investigation the officials of the American Legion in Kansas report that the American Legion did not participate as such in the incidents reported to you. If any members of the American Legion did take part in any of these reported incidents, it was entirely upon their own responsibility, without sanction from any official of the American Legion and in violation of our expressed policy.

As you know, the American Legion is an association of former soldiers, sailors and marines associated together for the following purposes:

To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one-hundred-per-cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, State and Nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good-will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

The position of the American Legion in political controversies is neutral and non-partisan. We are on record in favor of policies and are not interested in political differences as they arise in the different sections of the country.

In a great national organization it is necessary that the individual members retain to themselves the greatest freedom in matters of political affiliation, religion, etc., and that they decide upon their own conduct along these lines strictly in accordance with their own conscience.

Two successive conventions of the American Legion have unqualifiedly upheld and reiterated this policy. The people of the United States have the right to decide for themselves any political question which may come before them. The American Legion does not believe in the abridgement of this right in any respect. The American Legion believes in law and order. It is steadfastly opposed to the use of force and violence in furtherance of any doctrine, and will oppose such methods through the lawfully constituted authorities wherever they may appear.

No one knows more truly than do you that the aims and attitude of a great national association may often be misjudged by the irresponsible conduct of statements of individual members of the association or by small groups of members, and that it sometimes unfortunately occurs that the newspaper reports of such incidents or statements are not strictly accurate reports of the facts and circumstances as they occur.

curred. Incidents of this nature cannot commit a national organization to policies or positions in conflict with the policies and positions taken by such an association at its conventions or as set forth in its constitution.

In closing, I wish to assure you that I appreciate sincerely your courtesy in bringing this incident to my attention, and if during the coming year it may be reported to you from any source that the American Legion in any part of the country is acting in violation of the general principles which I have set forth above, I shall esteem it a personal favor if you will bring the facts to my attention as fully and completely as they may be laid before you. To merit the confidence and esteem of all sections and groups of people of the United States is our aim. If we fail, it will be a misfortune, but it will not be through a lack of honest endeavor.

Trusting that I may hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am,

Cordially yours,  
F. W. GALBRAITH, JR.

Washington, D. C., November 9, 1920.  
Mr. F. W. Galbraith, Jr.,

National Commander, The American Legion,  
Meridian Life Bldg., Indianapolis Ind.

Dear Sir: Your letter of November 2d received and read with great interest.

It is indeed gratifying to know that you have taken the same stand as your predecessor, Mr. Franklin D'Olier, and are just as much in earnest as was he in conserving the good name of the American Legion. I would ask you if there is anything in the following declaration by the American Federation of Labor Convention in 1910 to which the American Legion can object:

"Organized labor contends for the improvement of the standard of life, to uproot ignorance and foster education, to instill character and man-

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# Which was the First Garment in America to Bear the Union Label ?

**Carhartt  
Overalls**

**Made on the Pacific Coast**

hood and an independent spirit among our people, to bring about a recognition of the interdependence of the modern life of man and his fellow-man. It aims to establish a normal workday, take the children from the factory and the workshop and place them in the school, the home and the playground. In a word, the unions of labor, recognizing the duty of toil, strive to educate their members, to make their homes more cheerful in every way, to contribute an earnest effort toward making life the better worth living, to avail their members of their rights as citizens and to bear the duties and responsibilities and perform the obligations they owe to our country and our fellow-men. Labor contends that in every effort to achieve its praiseworthy ends all honorable and lawful means are not only commendable but should receive the sympathetic support of every right-thinking progressive man."

You undoubtedly will find that members of

You Can Get It at  
**SCHLUETER'S**  
Mission's Largest Household Dept. Store  
STOVES AND BABY CARRIAGES  
2762 Mission Street, between 23rd and 24th

Marathon Fine Candy  
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HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS  
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the American Legion, outside of a few, are like the members of other organizations; they don't know the real purpose for which an organization is formed. New organizations especially find it difficult to restrain their members from doing those things which are a menace not only to them but to all the people. It requires a great deal of education. I have been helpful in a way in acquainting the members of trade unions with the real aims and objects of the American Legion. On several occasions resolutions that have

been presented in meetings of labor organizations have been laid on the table or defeated because of the information they have received through me in relation to the work of the American Legion. Many of your members do not understand the trade-union movement and have been misled as to the work of the American Federation of Labor. During the war there was no group of persons in the United States who did more to win the war than the American Federa-

(Continued on Page 14)

**MOGUL**  
UNION MADE  
**Overalls**

This ticket, sewed on MOGUL garments, is a sign of durable material, good workmanship and satisfaction.

All Sizes at All Dealers  
WESTERN UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
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# DO NOT TRADE WITH THE EMPORIUM

OTHER STORES SELL AS CHEAP  
OTHER STORES SELL AS GOOD GOODS  
OTHER STORES PAY BETTER WAGES AND  
TREAT THEIR EMPLOYEES BETTER

Retail Clerks, Shoe Clerks, Grocery Clerks, Elevator Operators, Culinary Workers, Janitors, Alteration Hands, and other crafts, have various grievances against "The Emporium," for which reason every Central Labor and Building Trades Council of the Bay Region has placed this store on the "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" list.

If you believe in the right of labor to organize,  
If you believe in equal pay for equal work regardless of sex

**STAY AWAY FROM THE "EMPORIUM"**

During the Holiday Season and Until It Becomes Fair to Labor

LABOR PUBLICITY COMMITTEE, SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

**SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.****Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 10, 1920.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Grocery Clerks—Tina Fosen, W. G. Desepte, Andrew Seslia. Water Workers—John Lacey, Thos. Dowd. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the following unions, enclosing donations for the Labor Pub-

**Clay and Presidio Tanks**

"Near Presidio Heights Tank is still to be seen El Polin, the spring of fecundity, whose marvelous properties the Spaniards learned of from the Indians. General Vallejo, writing in 1876, vouched for the power of El Polin, appealing in proof "to the families of Miramontes, Martinez, Sanchez, Soto, Briones, and others; all of whom several times had twins."



Hill-dwellers on the north side, who are more than 275 feet above sea level, are in a water-service district by themselves.

This district follows the crests from Taylor Street to First Avenue, embracing the higher sections of Russian and Nob Hills, Pacific, Presidio and Ignatian Heights.

To supply this high district at good pressure is the function of Presidio Heights and Clay Street Tanks, which receive water from University Mound Reservoir through Black Point Pumps.

Presidio Heights Tank, at Lyon and Pacific, was built of steel in 1902. Elevation, 400 feet; capacity, 700,000 gallons.

Clay Street Tank, at Clay and Jones on Nob Hill, is an iron tank and was built in 1885. Elevation, 375 feet; capacity, 200,000 gallons.



"The mansions on Nob Hill were built in the Seventies by millionaires created by the Central Pacific and the silver mines of Nevada. The hill acquired its present name through the universal adoption of the slang term given to it after the houses of the Nobs were erected."—Helen Throop Purdy.

**SPRING VALLEY  
WATER COMPANY**

licity Committee: Waitresses, Steam Engineers, Retail Clerks, Metal Polishers, Coopers, Tile Setters, Box Makers. From Mayor Rolph, acknowledging receipt of copy of resolutions expressing sorrow at the death of Chief of Police David A. White; also from the Police Department on the same matter. From Typographical Union, thanking the Secretary for assistance rendered its scale committee. From Janitors' Union, thanking the Council and particularly the Secretary for his untiring efforts in behalf of the underpaid janitors of the School Department. From the Molders' Union, stating that it was successful in unionizing the Majestic Hall for the janitors, and will hold its dance as scheduled on Saturday, December 18th. From Cooks' Union, enclosing copy of a committee's report relative to the Leighton cafeterias.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From the Submarine Divers and Tenders' Union, application for affiliation with the Council

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Piano and Organ Workers' Union, enclosing a check for \$10, subscription for ten copies of the Clarion.

Referred to Committee on Education—From the American Federation of Labor, relative to text-books issued by the enemies of labor.

Requests complied with—From the American Federation of Labor, urging secretaries of unions to purchase copy of the official "History, Encyclopedia and Reference Book." From the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association, requesting Council to purchase Christmas Seals. From the Near East Relief Committee, requesting indorsement of its drive for funds for the children of the Near East.

**Executive Committee**—Recommended indorsement of the Retail Clerks' agreement, subject to the approval of its International Union. Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the butcher shop of Julius Block, 1351 Taraval street. In the matter of complaint of Carpenters' Union, relative to the conditions prevailing on the Hetch-Hetchy job, the same was referred to the Secretary who has been dealing with the subject in conjunction with the secretary of the State Federation of Labor. In relation to the application of Bakers' Union for a boycott on the Blue Bird bakery, the matter was referred to the Secretary for adjustment and in case of failure, that representatives of the Bakery Wagon Drivers and the firm be cited to appear before the committee at the next meeting. Wage scales of the Coopers and Retail Shoe Clerks were laid over, no committee appearing. Recommended that the Council purchase the ten tickets from the Consumers' Cooperative League. Report of committee concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Riggers and Stevedores—Controversy still on with the blue book organization. Culinary Workers—Requested all union-

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ists to keep away from the Silver Moon restaurant on Fifth street. Bakers—Briscoe's bakery turning out union French pastries. Teamsters No. 85—Have renewed agreement with employers for another year. Retail Clerks—Are presenting agreements to employers; demand the clerks' card.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Submitted a resolution indorsing the cause of the Near East Committee, and urged upon all unions and individuals their generous support. Your committee is in possession of information that there is a difference of opinion among certain Federal and State authorities as to the best methods of providing rehabilitation and vocational education for persons injured in industrial pursuits and recommends that the Council authorize the committee to call a conference of all parties concerned. Report concurred in.

The committee's resolution reads:

Whereas, The Near East Relief Corporation has been chartered by Congress to provide relief for the suffering and persecuted people of Armenia until a responsible government is established for that country, and said organization is now conducting a campaign to provide food, clothing and medicine for the thousands upon thousands of little children and women exposed to impending suffering and hardships during the coming winter; and

"Whereas, This humane undertaking has received the indorsement of the recent assemblages of the American Federation of Labor, many State Federations of Labor, and numerous Central Bodies and local unions, indicating widespread and sincere sympathy for the unhappy people of Armenia and their harrowing history under Turkish misrule and persecution in modern times; and

Whereas, Personal appeals have been made to this Council by representatives of the Near East Relief showing that much will have to be done in the immediate future to procure adequate relief for thousands upon thousands of orphaned children entirely dependent upon outside aid; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that we go on record as indorsing the appeal for funds for Near East Relief, and that we commend this worthy cause to the generous support of individuals and organizations able to render assistance thereto.

**Report of Trustees**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Labor Publicity Committee**—Were successful in having the Emporium ad taken out of Organized Labor.

The Chair introduced Judge Flood, who addressed the Council on the Boy Scout Movement.

The Chair spoke of the activity of the Supervisors on the purchase of the Spring Valley Water; Chair was empowered to appoint a committee to investigate and report.

Moved to refer the picketing ordinance to the Law and Legislative Committee for study and report; carried.

Moved, that the Council levy a boycott on Compton's restaurant; carried.

Receipts—\$408.85. Expenses—\$514.15.

Council adjourned at 9:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.

#### DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Alfred J. Hopkinson of the millmen, John Kuppers of the web pressmen, George T. Innes of the marble cutters, William Bryning of the marine firemen, L. C. Edwards of the electrical workers.

#### AN UNFAIR CONCERN.

To State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies, Building Trades Councils, Metal Trades Councils, Official Trade Journals, and Labor Press.

Greetings: The Montreal convention of the American Federation of Labor, held June, 1920, gave consideration to the controversy which has been pending between the Metal Polishers and the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. of New Haven, Connecticut, since September, 1919, when a strike sanctioned by the International Union was declared by the Metal Polishers in the employ of this company for improved conditions of labor.

The Metal Polishers made continued effort in the past twenty-five years to organize the men employed in the polishing department of the Winchester plant, but were not successful until during the period of the war. The demands of the union met with the firm refusal of the company.

Before the strike was declared, the international officers of the organization endeavored to induce the company to treat fairly with their employees; also, one of the conciliators of the Department of Labor acted as a mediator, but their efforts failed to bring about an adjustment.

The Metal Polishers' International Union have made the request that all possible publicity be given the attitude of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. of New Haven, and the Montreal convention directed that this be done.

Pursuant to this action, we are communicating these facts to the State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies, Building Trades Councils, Metal Trades Councils, Official Trade Journals and Labor Press, so that this information may be brought officially to the attention of these bodies for the circulation of the information among members of organized labor and for such action as in their judgment may be practical in promoting the success of the struggle of the Metal Polishers to secure just consideration from the Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

Yours fraternally,  
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary,  
American Federation of Labor.

#### URGE LAWS ON CONGRESS.

The Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council has sent to the metropolitan press the following statement:

The consuming public, the wage and salary workers, and the farmers are being harmed by a set of facts which call for congressional action. It is probable that the next few months will intensify the situation rather than lighten it. The Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council therefore urges that Congress seriously consider the following proposals, most of which are a part of the Bishops' Program of Social Reconstruction or follow therefrom:

- (1) The retention of excess profits taxes and income taxes.
- (2) Federal investigation and publication of the costs of production of staple commodities.
- (3) A Federal bureau to study and spread knowledge about co-operative societies, including co-operative banks.
- (4) The regulation of the meat packing industry.
- (5) A Federal employment service.
- (6) A national labor board similar in a general way to the National War Labor Board.
- (7) The exemption of co-operative societies from anti-trust prosecution.
- (8) Provisions for a system of personal credit for farmers.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing?

WALTER N.

**BRUNT**

PRINTING, PUBLISHING  
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS  
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Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs  
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*Everything for the Home*

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THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE  
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Next Week—Starting Sunday

Ames & Winthrop	Edith Clasper
PISTEL & JOHNSON	WARD & DOOLEY
Herbert Clifton	Dale & Burch
BARNES & FREEMAN	WALTONS
TOPICS OF DAY	ORCHESTRA
INTERNATIONAL NEWS	
Victor Moore—Emma Littlefield & Co.	

Mats. 25c to \$1—Eves. 25c to \$1.50  
MATINEE DAILY—PHONE DOUG. 70  
Speculators' Tickets Not Honored  
TWO SHOWS NEW YEAR'S EVE

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

**Lundstrom**  
HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality	Stores	First in Style
1126 Market	2640 Mission	
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## BUY FOR LESS

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Always Ask For  
MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONS

Any Store on Mission Street  
Between Sixteenth and Army

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Capital Theatre.  
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Fairyland Theatre.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.  
Jewel Tea Company.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.  
Mionea Bakery, 3140 Fillmore.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
New San Francisco Laundry.  
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.  
Pacific Luggage Co.  
Players' Club  
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.  
Regent Theatre.  
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Searchlight Theatre.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium.  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.  
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.  
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.

(Continued from Page 11)  
tion of Labor. Before the war, when the great Pacifist movement was sleeping ready to burst forth with terrific force, the representatives of all national and international unions met in conference in Washington and declared:

"But despite all our endeavors and hopes, should our country be drawn into the maelstrom of the European conflict, we, with these ideals of liberty and justice herein declared as the indispensable basis for national policies, offer our services to our country in every field of activity to defend, safeguard and preserve the Republic of the United States of America against its enemies whomsoever they may be, and we call upon our fellow workers and fellow citizens in the holy name of Labor, Justice, Freedom and Humanity to devotedly and patriotically give like service."

But better than all, that pledge was kept. How many members of your organization realize the work of the American Federation of Labor in that great crisis? I feel that if every member did know it there would be no reports coming from any part of the United States of the members of the American Legion interfering in any way with the normal activities of the legitimate labor movement. It is also my belief that if they knew the real object of the American Federation of Labor as outlined in the declaration of the 1910 Convention, it would also be an influence causing individuals to cease interfering in any way with trade unions.

As you desire to merit the confidence and esteem of all sections and groups, so do the workers in the American Federation of Labor wish the respect of all. Labor has had a bitter struggle since the beginning of time. It is nothing new to be condemned, misrepresented and derided. Your organization will meet with the same experience.

Permit me to congratulate you on your election as national commander of the American Legion. I hope that some day I shall have the pleasure of meeting you personally and discussing the problems faced by both organizations.

Very truly yours,  
SAMUEL GOMPERS, President,  
American Federation of Labor.

November 27, 1920.

Mr. Samuel Gompers,  
President, American Federation of Labor,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gompers: I regret that because I have been traveling almost constantly during the past month your letter of the 8th, addressed to Indianapolis, reached me only today.

It is with a real sense of pride in the fundamental soundness of our American institutions and as renewed proof thereof that I read again the American Federation of Labor's declaration of 1910.

Is there anything in that declaration to which the American Legion can object? you ask. Certainly not. The Legion subscribes to every word of it. Compare it to the preamble of the constitution of our organization. But, as you and I

both must be aware, it is one thing for a great organization like the American Legion or the American Federation of Labor to aspire to lofty aims and in conventions assembled give birth to excellent pronouncements; and it is another thing for such organizations to go out and in the daily acts and deliberations of its individual members and small groups always adhere to such declarations.

I know the truth of your words when you speak of the difficulty in attaining such an end. I appreciate the work you have done in keeping so large, so virile and so intent an organization as the American Federation of Labor so generally in accord with the professed principles of that great body. In the Legion, especially in the formulative period now passing, we have experienced like difficulties. One of your experience can appreciate the problem presented in providing a common ground for elements so diverse as those which constitute the American Legion; you can appreciate the difficulties attendant upon creating in a year and a half an organization structure capable of giving effect to such a purpose.

In this respect the problems of the respective organizations we represent appear to be the same. We have before us constantly the task of living up to our professed declarations in letter and spirit. Constant vigilance is the price we in the Legion must pay. I venture the same may be said of organized labor.

I shall look forward with pleasure to the time when we may meet and personally discuss some of the phases of our common problem. Meantime, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,  
F. W. GALBRAITH, JR.,  
National Commander.

## AUTO MECHANICS ELECT.

Next year's officers of Automobile Mechanics' Union No. 1305 were elected at the last meeting and plans were completed for a "ladies' night" social to be held by the union at the last meeting night of each month. This becomes effective next month.

The new officers are: H. J. Roche, president; C. P. Wilson, vice-president; M. A. Lovey, business representative; Leslie Ward, financial secretary; J. Gage Kelly, recording secretary; Earl Lane, treasurer; William Doerr conductor; W. N. Scherper, sentinel; B. F. Blakely, M. Barthold, L. E. Eckhardt, William Lasley, H. Roche, C. P. Smith, Otto Saur and L. M. Travers, executive committee; D. F. Blakely, Charles Cook, J. Fisher, William Grace, F. J. Manning and L. E. Eckhardt, delegates to the Labor Council.

## A LESSON IN UNIONISM.

The Manchester, England, Factory Times prints this story: "The cool cheek of many non-unionists is pretty well known, and I can well imagine a member of the strongest and most exclusive 'trade' union—the lawyers—having his tongue in his cheek when defending a prisoner last week. It was a case of embezzlement by a carter from his employer, and all the lawyer could play off were the old pleas of the prisoner being underpaid, etc. He worked up the point for all it was worth that the carter was not paid a trade union rate of wages. One of the magistrates asked: 'Is the prisoner a member of the union?' 'No,' replied the lawyer. 'Then,' asked the magistrate, 'what has he to do with the trade union rate?' The lawyer changed his plea at once."

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing?

## "GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

*Columbia*  
OUTFITTING CO.  
2352 MISSION ST.  
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The December meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 will be held Sunday, the 19th, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. The meeting will convene promptly at 1 o'clock p. m.

Organizer George E. Mitchell, Sr., of the Call chapel has been confined to his home the last few days, suffering from a heavy cold.

Al Sebring, father of Clarence and Melvin Sebring, has transferred his card from Bellingham, Wash., to San Francisco. Sebring, Sr., is much impressed with San Francisco and its environs, and is considering making his permanent home in this vicinity. Clarence Sebring is now in New York, where he went from Honolulu last summer via the Panama Canal, but expects to return to the coast next spring.

Report comes from Chicago that Ed Bessette is being groomed for president of No. 16. At present he is proofroom foreman for the W. F. Hall Company. According to the Union Labor Advocate of Chicago, the friends of Bessette are not politically hostile to Mr. Cann, No. 16's chief executive, "but they love Bessette more, and they would like very much to see him installed for two years at the crib drawing down that liberal income of \$75 per. It is a sweet morsel, and the duties are not of a character to wreck the nervous system of any healthy man, and Bessette is certainly healthy. One stumbling block in the way of B.'s candidacy is the possible hostility of O'Brien, Renshaw, Hedger and Rice. They might conclude that Bessette would not be pliable enough to their direction of his administration. That would create an unpleasant situation for him."

The funeral of Vicca M. Daveler, who died December 6, was held last Saturday from a local undertaking parlor. She was the wife of John S. Daveler, who, until a few months ago, was superintendent of mechanics of the San Francisco Bulletin, and the mother of Erle V. Daveler. Mrs. Daveler was a native of Kentucky. Interment was private. John S. Daveler is superintendent of the composing room of a Great Falls, Mont., newspaper. Sincere sympathy of San Francisco friends is extended the bereaved family.

According to the financial columns of local journals, the report of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company for the last fiscal year shows net profits of \$2,430,731. This is equivalent to \$18.99 a share on the \$12,800,000 capital stock, as against \$12.76 a share the preceding year.

The Colorado Springs correspondent of the Denver Labor Bulletin says No. 82 feels proud over the fact that Marsden G. Scott, former president of the International Typographical Union, has deposited his card with that local. Mr. Scott has located in Colorado Springs permanently. It is said he intends engaging in the hotel business in the Home city.

The Typographical Union is in mourning as a

result of the deaths of two of its older members, John F. Breen and Emil Gerlach. Johnnie Breen was for many years proofreader on the San Diego Union, and as such made many friends among the printing fraternity. He will be remembered not only by local members of the organization, but by members in all parts of the country. He is survived by his widow, Margaret Breen, and three children. He deposited a traveler in San Diego in 1909 from Lowell, Mass., and since that time up until the last three years was in charge of the Union proofroom. The other member, Emil Gerlach, was a German printer, who for the last forty-four years had been doing no printing except German. He came here this last time in 1905, depositing a San Francisco card, and since that time has been sticking German script on the local German paper. His health has been failing for several years, but in spite of all this he had been persistently cheerful, even to the last. He leaves a widow, brother and sister, all of whom are residents of San Francisco.—San Diego Labor Leader, December 10.

A recent election of officers of Auburn (N. Y.) Typographical Union No. 536 resulted as follows: President, Maude G. McFadden; vice-president, Clara Humphreys; secretary-treasurer, Mary Adamson; corresponding secretary, Alice Goodyear; sergeant-at-arms, Earl Heffron. Wonder how much of Earl's cash was included in the extra dividend lately declared by the Auburn Confectioners' Association! Or maybe Earl is a "regular" Adonis!

The stockyards employees will meet Monday to decide what to do with the award of four million dollars in bonuses, or 5 per cent, granted by the judge who decided the case. The judge refused to award permanent increases in wages, on the ground that the peak in prices had been reached, and there would be a decline soon. Pity that couldn't have been done when the Printers' award was made.—San Francisco Daily Commercial News.

Retroactive pay checks for Albert Brown, H. H. Harris, Ray S. Irwin, Thomas B. Quinn, H. H. Settle and Eugene Whiting are awaiting their owners at the offices of the union, 701 Underwood building, 525 Market street.

Val F. Hassmer, a member of No. 21, was a Colorado Springs and Home visitor last week.

The San Francisco Star, founded in 1884 by James H. Barry, has suspended publication. Conditions arising out of the European war, chiefly the tremendous increase in the cost of white paper, which worked so detrimentally to the profitable production of publications of all classes, are given as the reason for the suspension of the Star. It is announced by Mr. James H. Barry, editor, and Mr. Will Barry, business manager of the Star, that the cessation of its appearance may be only temporary, and it is hoped this will be so, as a publication of the fearless character of the Star deserves to twinkle forever.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

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A CONDITIONER  
EAT IT THREE TIMES A DAY

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Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They can not start too soon.

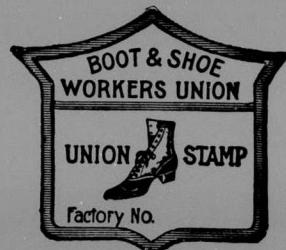
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**Demand the Union Label**

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our

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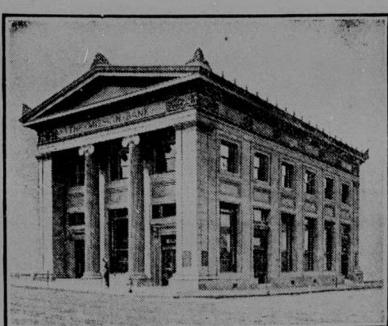
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As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

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ISSUED FOR ANY AMOUNT—GOOD AT ALL TIMES



## STORE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK

SATURDAY .....	DECEMBER 18th
THURSDAY .....	DECEMBER 23rd
FRIDAY .....	DECEMBER 24th

### UNIONS HOLD WAGES.

"We offer no defiance when we say we do not thank the captains of industry one bit for not attempting wage reductions, but we do thank organized labor," writes Editor Sweeney of the Tailor, official magazine of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing?

### Union Men and Women

PATRONIZE  
**UNION**  
STORES

and Buy

**UNION-MADE**  
PRODUCTS

When Buying Holiday  
Presents

**Label Section**

San Francisco Labor Council

### BARBERS.

Barbers' Local No. 148 will hold its annual election of officers for 1921 next Monday night at 9 o'clock at Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia street. Roe Baker, secretary, asks a large attendance at this meeting, at which other important matters may come up for attention.

### BARBERS' LAW IS VOID.

Federal Judge Cushman of Tacoma, Wash., has ruled that the State Barbers' License Law is unconstitutional. He says it violates the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution that no state shall pass laws abridging the rights of individuals.

### CHRISTMAS SEALS.

One thousand Christmas Seals were bought by the Labor Council to be used on all letters and stationery sent from the office of Secretary O'Connell. Other locals are following the action of the Council in support of the annual tuberculosis campaign of the California Tuberculosis Association.

### ELECTRICIANS No. 151.

A conference between representatives of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Local No. 151 and the Great Western Power Company over the new wage agreement calling for \$1 a day increase over and above the existing wage was started Tuesday. The prevailing wage between the electricians and the various power companies is \$8 a day with the exception of the Great Western Company. This company had an agreement with the electricians calling for \$7 a day, but this expires in the near future and the main object of the conference is to reach an agreement for 1921 prior to the expiration of the existing contract.

### BUTCHERS' BOYCOTT.

More stringent measures to further its campaign of boycott against the Asiatic butchers of San Francisco will be discussed at the next and most important meeting in the history of Butchers' Local No. 115, to be held December 21st. In addition to this discussion, at which the International Association of Butchers and the State Federation of Butchers will participate, the annual election of officers is scheduled.

Nominations were completed recently and the following nominees are in line for office: Edward Powers, for president; George Shade, vice-president; M. S. Maxwell, secretary and business agent (for the sixth consecutive term); J. J. Kretzmer, Charles Kloos and Abe McCreadie, treasurer; William Batterton, Frank Flohr and J. J. Sweeney, trustees; Sam Agosti, Charles Kloos, Arthur A. Lucier, Edward McNulty and Ben Lee, trustees; E. Paule, guard; Sam Agosti, delegate to Label Section; Frank Flohr, Ben Lee, N. S. Maxwell, D. J. Murray, George Schade and Charles Whitney, delegates to the Labor Council; Sam Agosti and Edward Powers, advisory members of the State Federation. The retiring president is A. Lucier. He will be presented with a memento from the local as an appreciation of his faithful services.

### BRIDGE WORKERS.

Complete returns of the annual election of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Riggers, Machinery and House Movers' Local No. 31 show the necessity for another ballot for vice-president and sergeant-at-arms. In the first ballot for vice-president, with three contestants, W. Sweizgood, with fifty-one votes and G. H. Willis, with forty-one, will be voted on again, as will George H. Willis, with thirty-one votes, and Frank Manuel, with thirty-two, running for sergeant-at-arms.

Other officers elected are: Al Olsen, president; C. F. Zerbe, financial secretary and business agent; William Horrocks, secretary-treasurer; E. Howey, George Toombs, Howard Albertson, George Willis and Jack Needham, on the executive board; A. Anderson, Al Olson, J. Pierce, S. Derdorff and Hiram Hawkins, trustees; Howard Albertson, conductor; Pete de Bleeker, custodian of attendance; C. Schuttle, chairman of examining board; C. F. Zerbe, George Green and Al Olson, delegates to Building Trades Council, and G. H. Willis, C. F. Zerbe, George Green, W. O. Bjerke, S. Deardorff and E. Howey, delegates to District Council.

### SUBMARINE DIVERS.

Submarine Divers and Tenders' Local Union, in a communication to the Labor Council, asks to be affiliated with the Council and its application was referred to the organizing committee for disposition.

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